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## INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

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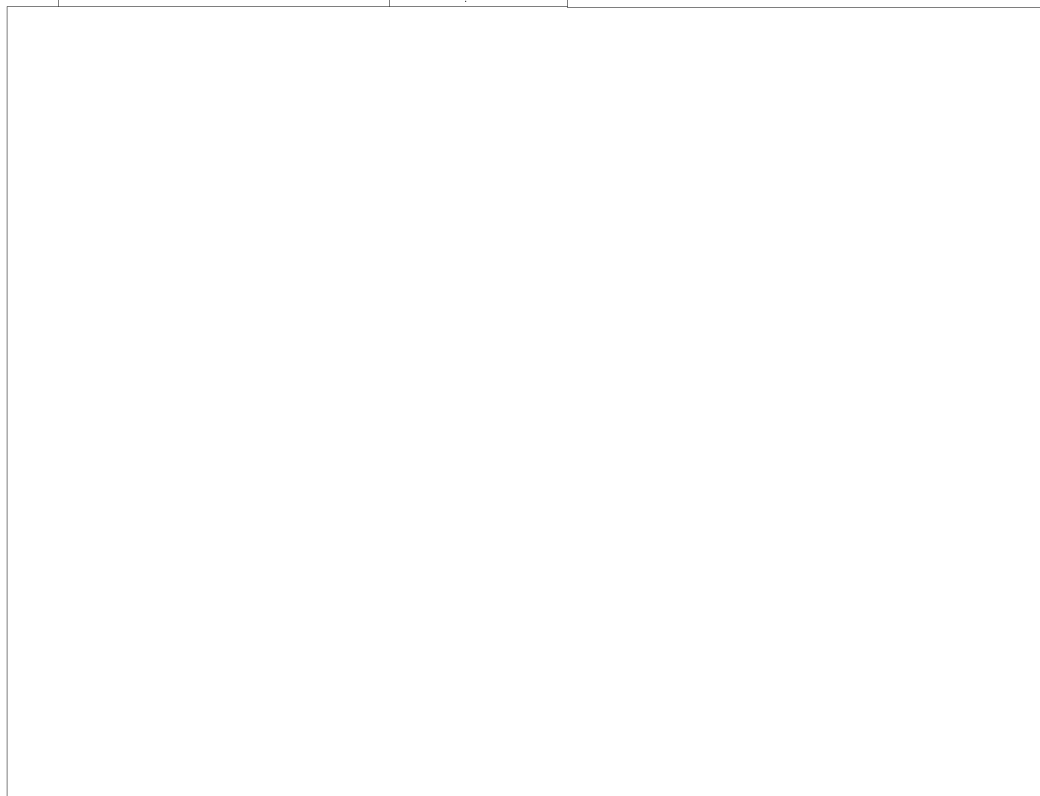
**NORTH KOREAN TRENDS**

REPORT

DATE OF REPORT: 28 May 1956

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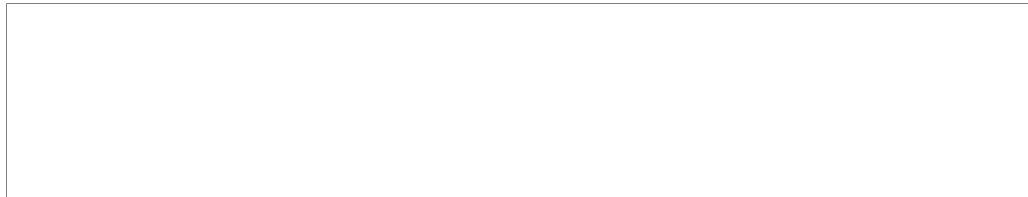
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NORTH KOREAN TRENDS

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1.

In North Korea, it was propagated that the South Korean students were unable to go to school properly, and that they were poorly fed, clothed, and housed. The actual situation [redacted] bespeaks the falsity of this propaganda. In North Korea, the students, as well as other people, are suffering from extreme destitution (clothing, food, housing). One often sees students who are unable to go to school, because they have no clothes, [redacted]

25X1

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[redacted] in North Korea, [redacted] just propaganda to the effect that reconstruction would take place.

25X1

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People living in local areas of North Korea hear from people returning from the city areas that government agency buildings were being reconstructed.

2.

25X1

3. A uniform rice ration system is being enforced: 600 grams for a worker and 300 grams for each of his dependents. A 300-gram ration had been given to each dependent of a member of the People's Armed Forces until 1955, when the system was so changed as to give rations to only those who were younger than three (3) years of age. The idea is that those who are older than three (3) years of age must work to earn their living. The grain ration given by the cooperative consists of rice, millet, barley, and broomcorn. During a period of six (6) months, there was no change in the quantity of grain ration. No special consideration is given to party members, babies, and expectant mothers. In case a worker fails to achieve his quota, the ration for the worker himself and his dependents is suspended.

4. In North Korea, commodity prices vary depending according to where the commodities are sold: at national stores or on the blackmarket. On the blackmarket, 18 litres of rice is sold for 750 - 800 Wŏn, the same amount of millet for 600 - 650 Wŏn, the same amount of broomcorn for 400 - 450 Wŏn, and soy bean (same amount) for 400 - 450 Wŏn. A uniform price system is used for all types of grains at national markets. For instance, there is no difference in the price between rice and millet. The various types of rationed grain are all sold at 450 Wŏn for 18 litres. (No free purchasing).

Following are prices of commodities which are easily available at national markets:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Price (Won)</u>
Sheeting, cotton, yard, 1	450
Flannel, yard, 1	350
Taedongmun (tobacco), pack, 1	25
Chungsan (tobacco), pack, 1	25
Kalmaegi (tobacco), pack, 1	30
Shoes, rubber, pair, for adult	450
Matches, box, small, 1	5

Commodities can be purchased in a large quantity on the blackmarket; and, at national market, grain is sold in a limited quantity, while there is no limit in the sales quantity of other general daily commodities. Whereas the free saling of grain was prohibited prior to 1955, the blackmarket dealing in grain has become active since 1955. Whereas blackmarket activities are inimicable to the policies of the government, no restriction is imposed on such activities; heavy taxes are collected from the blackmarketeers, in stead. A comparative presentation of taxes paid by blackmarketeers with those paid by national stores is not available.

5. [redacted] the prices of cigarettes and matches went down a little in 1955. [redacted]  
[redacted] 25X1  
25X1  
25X1
6. Food is readily available. One cannot properly say that it is difficult to procure food. One occasionally see people standing in line to receive grain rations at the consumers' guild.
7. [redacted] aid goods were coming from the Soviet Union, China, and other countries [redacted] 25X1  
25X1
8. [redacted] 25X1
9. [redacted] a hungry, poorly clad, and helpless old man of 60 years of age, deserted on the pretext that he does not work, die penniless and without any medicine. No measures were taken by government agencies nor by the village itself. [redacted] 25X1  
25X1
10. [redacted] 25X1
11. [redacted] fishing village [redacted] the entire daily catch of fish, regardless of quantity, was turned over to the fishing cooperative. Despite the promise of the fishing cooperative to return to each fisherman his earnings (minus the price of rationed goods) every ten (10) days, the fishermen have not yet received this money. In case a fisherman fails to achieve his 10 days' quota, the ration for the worker himself and his family is suspended. The fish catch, namely of Alaska pollack, which is turned over to the fishing cooperative, is paid once every 10 days, at the rate of 25 Won per 20 fish. The payment is made in grain, rather than in cash. 25X1  
25X1  
25X1
12. As for packaged food, [redacted] rice, soy bean, millet, and broomcorn. Straw bags are used in encasing these items of grain. [redacted] 25X1  
[redacted] packing of pickled fish with straw bags. [redacted] 25X1  
[redacted] 25X1

25X1

13.

[REDACTED]

25X1

[REDACTED] The clothes used in bartering for fish are usually the cast-off uniforms of the People's Armed Forces.

25X1

14. People generally eat porridge three (3) times a day. One third of the ingredients of this porridge consists of grain, and the remaining two thirds consists of fish and sea-weed. As for the items of fishing produce [REDACTED] Alaska pollack, cuttlefish, flat heads, octopus, mackerel pike, and kelp. The items of fishing produce varies according to the season. The fishing produce is supposed to be disposed of through the fishing cooperative, but, in actuality, it is commandeered by the fishing cooperative. Fishing products are disposed of in various ways according to the items concerned. Alaska pollack is first pickled and then packed in straw bags, and next transported to an unknown place by ox-carts. Cuttlefish, octopus, and kelp are first dried by the fishing cooperative, before they are transported by means of ox-carts. As fish bait, mackerel pike is preserved at the fishing cooperative, and the mackerel pike reserve is shared by all fishermen in the season of catching Alaska pollack. It is not known to where the packed fishing produce is transported. Flour is not available for the general public. It is also impossible to procure bread. One cannot see such things on the market.

25X1

15. Other than the regular meal, one does not see any special foods eaten at each household.

16. There are no restaurants nor tea-rooms in rural areas. Liquor was sold at the consumers' guild. Ardent spirits (Soju) was the variety of liquor sold at the consumers' guild. The price was 450 Won for 1.8 litres. Source has not heard of any other type of liquor. Buckwheat noodles were sold at the consumers' guild store, one (1) bowl for 100 Won.

25X1

17.

[REDACTED]

25X1

18. Clothing was usually made within the household [REDACTED]

25X1

25X1

[REDACTED] In North Korea, clothes are made, generally patterned after the Lenin suit. But the office workers in various localities are dressed in gentlemen's (western) suits. Youngmen are generally dressed in the Lenin clothes, while the old folks are clad in Korean costume. Dyed cotton sheeting black, khaki, and deep blue -- is used as material for making clothes.

19. One often see people walking about clad in old military uniforms. These were all the uniforms of the People's Armed Forces. [REDACTED]

25X1

25X1

20.

[REDACTED]

25X1

21. In general, more people buy at the consumers' union store than on the free market. Shopping at the free market is conducted to purchase those items which are not available at the consumers' guild store. Though it is not known whether pressure from the government is applied to force the merchants on the free market to sell their goods wholesale, heavy taxes are collected from the merchants, thus making them give up their business, according to hearsay.

22. Cotton sheeting, rubber shoes, and old military uniforms are sold on the blackmarket. Though not certain, it is considered that the majority of the merchants engaged in blackmarket activities are those who were merchants in the past. [redacted] 25X1  
[redacted] 25X1
23. Male folks in North Korea usually carry in their pockets citizenship cards, tobacco wrapping made of cotton sheeting, and matches. One rarely see lighters. Besides citizenship cards, it is not known what items are carried by women. One does not often see people in North Korea wearing wrist watches. Most pocket items are of domestic manufacture.
24. One seldom see any household in North Korea which owns a sewing machine. [redacted] 25X1
25. [redacted]
26. [redacted] Alaska pollack oil was used for lighting, and mountain grass was used as the main fuel. Kerosene, coal, oil, and firewood are not used at all. Use of firewood is prohibited by the government. 25X1
27. There was no fuel ration. [redacted] 25X1  
[redacted] 25X1
28. [redacted]
29. [redacted]
30. [redacted]
31. [redacted] taxes were collected from those farmers who refused to join the farm cooperative. [redacted] 25X1  
[redacted] 25X1  
[redacted] 25X1
32. Taxes are collected by clerk of the district (Ri) people's committee. 25X1
33. [redacted]
34. [redacted]
35. [redacted]
36. North Korean currency is now printed in the denominations of 100 Wŏn, 10 Wŏn, five (5) Wŏn, one (1) Wŏn, and 50 Chŏn. Of these, the 10 Wŏn and five (5) Wŏn notes are in greatest use.
37. [redacted] 25X1
38. Good medicines are most readily convertible to currency, food, and other things.
39. [redacted] 25X1



40.

41.

42.

43.

44.

Unarmed members of the self-defense unit, whose ages range from 18 to 26, guard [ ] village in groups of three (3) men. They guard houses and check violators of curfew regulations.

45.

46.

47.

48.

undutiful employees of government agencies were fired.

49.

50.

51. There are no fixed work hours for fishermen.

52.

53.

54. Of the fishing produce, kelp was rumored to be shipped to unknown foreign countries.

55.

56.

57.

58.

59.

60.

61.

62.

63.

64. Crops are not grown in fishing villages. [redacted] there were a few people who grew a very limited quantity of millet in the mountainous areas. 25X1
65. [redacted] 25X1
66. [redacted]
67. [redacted]
68. [redacted]
69. [redacted]
70. [redacted]
71. [redacted]
72. Fishing is conducted with small wooden boats within four (4) kilometers from the shore. Within this limit, fishing is free. There is guarding during the fishing. But the fishermen usually go out beyond the four-kilometer limit.
73. Entering and leaving port requires the permission of the fishing cooperative. Fishing hours vary according to the season. Alaska pollack fishing is conducted from dawn to sunset. There is no time limit in cuttlefish fishing.
74. [redacted] 25X1
75. [redacted]
76. [redacted]
77. Sick cases from [redacted] village went to a place approximately four (4) kilometers away for medical treatment. 25X1
78. There is a distance of four (4) kilometers between [redacted] village and the nearest hospital. 25X1
79. The inhabitants [redacted] all received some preventive inoculations [redacted] 25X1  
25X1  
25X1
80. [redacted]
81. [redacted]
82. Regarding drugs [redacted] they were scarce. 25X1
83. [redacted] 25X1
84. [redacted]
85. [redacted] neighborhood was composed of approximately 80 persons. 25X1  
Approximately 20 of them were members of the Democratic Youth League. 25X1
86. [redacted] It was said that the dues were forwarded by the district (Ri) Democratic 25X1

Youth League to the county (Kun) office. Democratic Youth League meetings are held once or twice a month on unfixed dates. No particular punitive measures are taken against absentees. [redacted] ut-  
 terances encouraging people to attend the meetings regularly.

25X1

87. Source has been to the home of a party member, but he could not find any difference between this home and the homes of non-party members.

88.

[redacted]

25X1

89. No popular control system concerning party structure is in existence. There are 20 families under each neighborhood chief. [redacted]

25X1

25X1

90.

[redacted]

91. Greetings are still conducted in the customary manner between the average North Koreans. There is a general tendency to use the word, "Comrade" (Tongmu), in greetings exchanged between party member, friends, and strangers.

92.

[redacted]

25X1

93.

94.

95.

[redacted] the 15th of August, May Day, all Sundays, and the solar New Year's Day. These public holidays are well-observed by the general public.

25X1

96.

[redacted]

25X1

97.

98.

99. In North Korea, there is no restriction imposed on visits paid to one's friends or relatives. Members of a fishing cooperative obtain travel permits from the cooperative when they go on a long trip. But even without permission from the cooperative, one can travel very far so long as he brings with him his citizenship card. Upon arrival at one's destination, he submits a lodging report to the proper authorities. At one's destination, one does not encounter any trouble so long as he has submitted his lodging report. This is all that there is concerning documentations issued by a fishing cooperative. He has no more information.

100. Any new residents, visitors, or boarders, who have not submitted their registration reports, are, upon detection by members of an internal affairs station, required to pay fines. A fine is exacted from both the host and the visitor or boarder. Private homes are subject to frequent search by members of an internal affairs station during the night, who are out to pick up any visitor who has not complied with the registration control measures. The procedure for submitting a lodging report is to have a visitor show his citizenship card to each pertinent neighborhood chief who, then, would enter his name on the

neighborhood lodging ledger. (The amount of the fine is not known.)

101.

102.

103.

104.

there was no freedom in North Korea.  
they always demanded more production while  
they did not distribute any production equipment.

105.

106. People are generally uneducated, and they accept the propaganda disseminated by the North Korean Government. Inwardly they are dissatisfied, but they do not show this. Whenever they gathered, the residents said that they simply could not go on living under the current situation. They talked mostly about the food and housing problem.

107.

108.

109.

110. The general public in North Korea fervently wishes that North Korea would be liberated as soon as possible so that they could live like the people in South Korea. They are wishing that the country would be unified by peaceful means. The general public in North Korea is under the impression that they will all starve to death if the present situation keeps on. They are living from hand to mouth each day.

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3. a)

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The ration consisted, in equal amounts, of rice, millet, soy beans, and broom corn. Sometimes, the ration consisted of barnyard millet. The production quota was so exorbitant that it could never be achieved. Accordingly, one did not receive the prescribed ration.

25X1

- b) As of April 1955, the ration was reduced; 600 grams for a fisherman per day, and 300 grams for each dependent. There was no change in the component items of the ration.

25X1

25X1

The prevailing market price at each time was used in pricing the ration.

25X1

- c) Of the five (5) families who were members of the People's Armed Forces only one (1) family was receiving a grain ration. Each member of the family was receiving a 300-gram ration. The remaining four (4) families were not entitled to the ration, because they were able to work. They suspended the ration even to this one (1) family in April 1955. The reason was that the wife of the soldier of the People's Armed Forces could now work, now that her son (or daughter) had reached the age of four (4) (three according to standard).

25X1

the family members of soldier in the People's Armed Forces at that time protested bitterly to the district (ri) people's committees against the suspension, thus making the embarrassed officials of the people's committee to shy away from them.

25X1

25X1

25X1

- d) A geographical area named Sap'o is located at EA 4416

Here there is a nation fishing station. The function of this fishing station is identical with that of the Hwangam Fishing Cooperative. The only difference being that the fishing cooperative was formed by fishermen themselves, while the fishing station was a national enterprise. Two (2) fishermen affiliated with the fishing station were living in Chōngp'o. These two (2) fishermen each received a salary of 900 wōn. Their daily grain ration was 800 grams, while 300 grams was given to each of their dependants. There was no change in the ration given to the members of the fishing station.

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

These members of the fishing station were usually receiving rice and millet in the same quantity. Sometimes they received flour. In addition to the grain ration, the members of the fishing station received cotton clothes during the summer and winter, at a very cheap price. The price of the ration received by these persons was calculated on the basis of the government's purchasing price.

- e) The members of the fishing cooperative, who receive poorer treatment than the members of the fishing station, as indicated above, always requested the authorities of the cooperative to permit them leave the cooperative so as to join the fishing station. But the authorities maintained that they couldn't leave the cooperative because the cooperative was in debt to the national treasury and that, therefore, those who desired to leave the cooperative could do so after they had paid up the cooperative's debt.
- f) The Hwangam Fishing Cooperative was, by regulation, to pay 500 won to the wife of a member who had a new baby [redacted]

25X1

25X1

## 4. Commodity Prices [redacted]

25X1

The commodity prices given below are those actually prevalent in blackmarketing conducted by farmers and fishermen at an alley behind the Hwadae-gun Public Market. There are no professional blackmarketeers; the blackmarketing is conducted by fishermen and farmers who bring their own products to sell and buy, hiding from the eyes of the government authorities.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Price (won)</u>
Millet, litre, 9	450 - 500
Rice, litre, 9	650 - 700
Tailed trout, 20	600
Cuttlefish, 20	180 - 200

A branch store of the Hwadae-gun Consumers' Guild is located in Hwangam (EA 4618). This store sold cotton sheeting, matches, cigarettes, and ardent spirits (Soju). [redacted] children bought goods from this store. [redacted] one (1) yard of cotton sheeting was sold for 400 won at this store, while ardent spirits (Soju) was sold for 450 won per 1.8 litres. [redacted] this store sold one (1) pack of cigarettes for 30 won and one (1) box of matches for five (5) won.

25X1

25X1

25X1

5. a) Selling and buying of grain among private individuals has been prohibited by the internal affairs station and the purchasing station in Hwadae-gun [redacted] If caught, any items of crops involved in the prohibited dealing, are confiscated by the government authorities. Private stores have also disappeared. Private stores are not officially abolished. But the government imposes heavy taxes on private stores, at the rate of 8,000 won against an earnings of 10,000 won. The private store owners find themselves at the end as they are compelled to sell their own houses so that to can pay the taxes. Thus they cannot operate their stores any more. Since May 1955, there has been not a single private store in the entire area of Hwadae-gun.
- b) Commodity prices were high and much money was in circulation right before the outbreak of war, and situation was much the same during the war. But since the end of the war, commodity prices have come down and money has become scarce. Because, money never comes into the pockets of producers, fishermen are compelled to turn over all their fish to the fishing cooperative, while the farmers pay their farm products as tax-in-kind and or sell their products to purchasing stations at a cheap price.

25X1

6. Rice is the hardest item to obtain. Firewood is also not available for sale. Anybody caught selling firewood is punished. The reason for this is that, with the big trees have all died because the people stripped off the barks for food, the forestry authorities are trying to protect young trees. Cigarettes and matches are most easily available.
7. Judging from the fact that the millet [redacted] was carried in hemp bags, [redacted] the millet came from China. [redacted]  
[redacted] 25X1  
25X1  
25X1
8. [redacted] 25X1
9. Three (3) aged persons died of malnutrition in [redacted] Chongho. [redacted] these can be related cases caused by starvation. Babies and youngmen are also suffering from indigestion and constipation. Because, their food consists of dried grass, bark, and porridge. 25X1  
25X1
10. [redacted] 25X1
11. [redacted]
12. Packaged and canned foods are not common in North Korea [redacted]  
[redacted] 25X1  
25X1
13. [redacted] 25X1
14. Each member of [redacted] family ate one (1) bowl of porridge and two (2) bowls of fish soup at each meal. The fish dishes consisted of tailed trout, cuttlefish, and Alaska pollack. The fish soup consisted mainly of liquid, and not much ingredients. [redacted]  
[redacted] 25X1  
25X1  
[redacted] No bread was available for sale, nor was it made at home. 25X1
15. [redacted] two (2) meals a day. They ate porridge in the morning and evening. The porridge was made of rice, millet, broomcorn, soy beans, and dried grass. Kimch'i was the only available side dish when there was no fish soup. 25X1
16. [redacted] 25X1
17. [redacted]
18. a) No clothes are made at home. [redacted] purchased, for 700 won, [redacted] one (1) suit of second-hand, padded, winter uniform of the People's Armed Forces. [redacted] members of the cooperative also received one (1) suit each. [redacted]  
[redacted] 25X1  
25X1  
25X1  
25X1  
25X1



18. Two (2) officials and one (1) janitor, manning the Hwangam Fishing Cooperative are always dressed in neat and clean clothes made of white, khaki, or dark blue cotton sheeting. They generally wear sports shoes. The coats have turned-down collars and 4 - 5 buttons. They wear black, dark blue, or khaki hunting caps.
19. The coats worn by students have stand-up collars. Students wear sports shoes, rubber shoes, or sneakers. There were approximately 20 students of middle school and primary school in [redacted] village, and approximately half of them wore straw sandals.
20. Women wear skirt-pantaloon converted from old military uniforms which they purchased at the market. In winter, they wear the coats of the uniforms of the People's Armed Forces.
21. One seldom sees anybody dressed in U.S. army uniforms or the uniforms of the Chinese Communist Forces. People's both male and female, are in general dressed in the uniforms of the People's Armed Forces, both at home and outside the home.
22. People [redacted] travel approximately four (4) kilometers to the seat of Hwadae-gun in order to purchase clothes.
- In order to trade fish for grain, people had to travel approximately 4 - 8 kilometers to farming villages. Cigarettes, matches, soaps, and cotton sheeting were purchased at a branch store of the Hwadae-gun Consumers' Guild in Hwengam, (T'owŏn-ni). This branch store was located approximately one (1) kilometer [redacted]
23. The farmers and fishermen living in [redacted] T'owŏn-ni, (Hwadae-gun, Hamgyong-bukto) carried in their pockets cigarettes and matches (if they were smokers) and their citizenship cards wrapped in newspapers or a kind of paper known as "Paengno-ji". No one had a lighter. Most of them smoke "Changsuyŏn". They carried this minced tobacco, wrapped in paper, or cased in tobacco-cases made of cloth. When women go to the market, they carry inside their skirt-pantaloon cloth purses containing their citizenship cards and money. Not a single person in T'owŏn-ni owned a wrist-watch.
24. [redacted]
25. [redacted] village had neither gas facilities nor electrical facilities. They had electrical facilities in Sŏngjin (EA 1701), approximately 40 kilometers [redacted] and in Kilchu (EA 2835) approximately 30 kilometers from the same village.
26. Alaska pollack oil is used for lighting purpose. This oil is obtained by boiling the liver of Alaska pollack. In using this oil for lighting, one lights the tip of a cotton wick protruding from a shell or other kind of container filled with the liver oil. This liver-oil lamp is not very bright.

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b) For fuel, people gather fallen leaves. No firewood is used. Leave-gathering is done by women. If one tries hard, she can gather enough leaves.

27. No oil other type of fuel is distributed.

28. [REDACTED]

25X1

29. [REDACTED] there was no practice of renting houses in T'owon-ni (EA 459203), nor was there any buying and selling of houses.

25X1

30. There were not hotels in the region [REDACTED]

25X1

31. [REDACTED] the payment of income tax for members was taken care of collectively by the fishing cooperative. [REDACTED]

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

32. [REDACTED]

33. [REDACTED]

34. [REDACTED] official income consisted of the grain [REDACTED] received from [REDACTED] cooperative. Stolen fish was used in trading for clothes and grain. The proceeds of the stolen fish averaged 700 won per month. Two thirds of this unofficial income were used for procuring grain, while the remaining one third was used for obtaining clothing. No money was used for amusement purposes. [REDACTED]

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35. [REDACTED]

36. [REDACTED] the denominations of the North Korean notes were 100 won, 10 won, five (5) won, one (1) won, and 50 Chon. [REDACTED] 10 won and 50 Chon notes mostly [REDACTED] used by the residents of T'owon-ni [REDACTED]

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37. [redacted] 25X1
38. [redacted] most sickness and diseases in North Korea were healed or cured by such medicines as penicillin, diazine, and guanadine, which were brought [redacted] by merchants who travelled [redacted]. These medicines have not been available since the war. They are not available at all these days. [redacted] at present, these medicines can easily be converted into money or other goods in North Korea. There is no one in T'owōn-ni and the neighboring areas who can afford to buy jewels such as gold. 25X1  
25X1  
25X1
39. [redacted] 25X1
40. Saving was not encouraged by the government in T'owōn-ni, nor were there any in this village who deposited money in the bank [redacted]. 25X1  
[redacted]  
[redacted] farmers were buying farm cattle with the money loaned by the farmers' bank. (It is not known how much money is loaned.) [redacted] 25X1  
25X1
41. [redacted] there is no insurance system. 25X1
42. [redacted] 25X1
43. There were approximately 50 families in Chōngho, (T'owōn-ni) [redacted] but this number of families has decreased to approximately 40 as of the time of the war. The reason for this decrease in the number of families was the people moved out, without any incentive from the government authorities, to other areas, because they were economically hard pressed. It is not know where they went to. There were only 20 families (approximate) in Chōngho [redacted]. The reason for this was most of the houses [redacted] were destroyed. 25X1  
[redacted]  
[redacted] Approximately 15 - 16 families are now living in makeshift huts which can hardly be called houses. The huts are each have stone walls and a thatch roof. The decrease in the number of families [redacted] to the present status from the figure at the time of the outbreak of war can be ascribed to; 1) houses demolished during the war; and 2) lack of employment. 25X1  
25X1  
25X1
44. [redacted] area consisted of the following seven (7) villages: Chōngho (T'owon-ni), Hu-ri, Hwangam, T'owōn, Yongdong, Champ'o, and Nūngsan. Before the Liberation, the villages given above were all independent villages of Hago-myōn, (Myōngch'ōn-gun) (Pre-RD). With the establishment of the people's committee following the Liberation, these seven (7) villages were integrated into one (1) district (Ri) which was named Hwangam-ni. The Hwangam-ni People's Committee is located in Hwangam (EA 462187). As a result of the administrative reorganization (date unknown), Hago-myōn was abolished, Myōngch'ōn-gun was renamed Hwadae-gun, and Hwangam-ni was named T'owōn-ni. The T'owōn-ni People's Committee was moved to T'owōn (EA 458203). 25X1  
[redacted] 25X1
- All the villagers of Chōngho were fishermen. The residents of Hu-ri were also fishermen. The residents of Hwangam were farmers. There were approximately 20 farmers in Hwangam, too [redacted] 25X1

but these have not returned from their places of refuge after the war. T'owon, Yongdong, Changp'o, and Nungsan are populated by farmers. There is no merchants in T'owon-ni at all. Three members of the district (Ri) people's committee, i.e., chairman, clerk, farming guidance official, are living in T'owon-ni. No other laborers are living in this village. (See sketch No. 1) The number of families in component villages of T'owon-ni [redacted] is as follows:

25X1

<u>Village</u>	<u>Family Number (Approximate)</u>
T'owon	50
Hwangam	150
Hu-ri	20
Chongho	20
Yongdong	30
Changp'o	25
Nungsan	30

45. [redacted] the T'owon-ni People's Committee mobilized an ex-fisherman of Chongho, who was not then a member of the fishing cooperative, and sent him to P'yongyang for reconstruction works.

25X1

[redacted] It is not known how many people were mobilized from T'owon-ni, altogether.

25X1

25X1

46. The population in each component village of T'owon-ni [redacted] was as follows:

25X1

25X1

<u>Village</u>	<u>Population (Approximate)</u>
T'owon	200
Hwangam	600
Hu-ri	80
Chongho	80
Yongdong	120
Changp'o	100
Nungsan	120

[redacted]

25X1

47. There were no unemployed persons in T'owon-ni [redacted]. The villagers were either fishermen or farmers. Labor mobilization claimed anybody who was unemployed. There were no beggar in T'owon-ni.

25X1

25X1

48.

25X1

49.

50.

51.

52.

53.

54. whenever there was a meeting at the fishing cooperative, some officials dispatched from certain government agencies or officials of the cooperative made speeches designed to stimulate the fishermen to increase their fish production, saying that the fish would be exported to foreign countries or a foreign country (name unknown) in exchange for goods needed by the fishermen. They said that these goods would be divided among the fishermen. But this promise was never realized, and the members of the fishing cooperative were complaining among themselves.
56. [REDACTED]
57. [REDACTED]
58. To mail letters, the villagers of T'owon-ni had to go to either Hwadae (EA 1814) and Haep'yong (EA 2307). There were postal agencies in these two (2) places [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] mail deliverer coming on foot to T'owon-ni.
59. [REDACTED]
60. [REDACTED]
61. Telegraph as well as telephone services are handled at the Hwadae Post Office and the Haep'yong Post Office. (No further information.)
62. There was not a single radio in T'owon-ni.
63. [REDACTED]
64. With the exception of Chongho and Hu-ri, the rest of the component villages of T'owon-ni (T'owon, Hwangam, Yongdong, Changp'o, Nungsan) grow crops; mainly, millet, soy bean, and broomcorn; and rice on a small scale. In addition to these, a small quantity of potatoes is also grown. [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]
65. Sometime in February 1955, farm cooperative was established in each of the villages of Hwangam, T'owon, Yongdong, Changp'o, and Nungsan. Approximately 50 families joined the Hwangam Farm Cooperative at that time. [REDACTED] the members of the farm cooperative found themselves paying more in tax-in-kind [REDACTED] the time of barley and potato harvest, than they paid before they joined the cooperative. Complaints were therefore rife among the members of the cooperative. [REDACTED] After paying the tax-in-kind, the farm cooperative distributes among its members what is left from the harvest. This distribution is conducted in proportion to the number of farm hands each family produced, not to the number of members each family has. Consequently, families with little labor power receive food in a quantity much lesser than they got prior to joining the cooperative. Because of this, two (2) members of the Hwangam Farm Cooperative left the cooperative [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] these two (2) persons were still working for the cooperative even after they had left the cooperative, in fear that they might be punished for leaving the cooperative.

25X1

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25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

66. [REDACTED] 25X1
67. [REDACTED]
68. The farmers in T'owōn-ni use the compost made at their homes. Though they were fishermen by occupation, the villagers of Chōngho, [REDACTED] collected grass, on orders from the district (Ri) people's committee, and piled it up at a place to rot into compost. In spring, farmers from other villages came to take this compost. But in the spring [REDACTED] the compost was unclaimed, because they said that the grass was not rotten enough. 25X1
69. [REDACTED] 25X1
70. In spring, when young rice plants were planted, the women in fishing villages such as Chōngho and Hu-ri were mobilized to supplement the lack of farm hands. This labor mobilization is conducted by the district (Ri) people's committee.
71. [REDACTED] 25X1
72. [REDACTED] the fishing activities by the members of the Hwangam Fishing Cooperative were conducted within an area of 2.5 miles from the shore. The fishermen are also not able to carry their fishing activity beyond this point. They do not have adequate fishing boats, not to mention the lack of fishing tools. The fishing boats in the possession of the Hwangam Fishing Cooperative are each only approximately 23 feet long, and are manned by five (5) crewmen. [REDACTED] there was no individual fishing. Fishing is conducted collectively, under the control of the fishing station or the fishing cooperative, which is an civic organization formed by individual fishermen. [REDACTED] 25X1  
25X1
73. There is no time limit to fishing activities. Cuttlefish fishing is done at night, and other types of fishing are done during the daytime.
74. The residents of Chōngho did not raise any domestic animals. Only dogs were kept by families which had babies. A limited number of families raised domestic fowl. Cows or oxen or pigs were not raised, because they could not be butchered at the will of the owners.
75. [REDACTED] 25X1
76. No epidemic cases occurred.
77. a) The residents of T'owōn-ni could be treated at the Hwadae-gun People's Hospital or a hospital in Haep'yong (EA 2307). [REDACTED] these two (2) hospitals are the only medical establishments in the whole area of Hwadae-gun. 25X1  
25X1

- b) [redacted] people's hospital in Yanghwa [redacted] The hospital was a former civilian house, approximately 20 feet wide, and 60 feet long, with five (5) rooms and a Korean-style tile roof. This hospital was manned by a doctor and a nurse (male). [redacted] receive digestive medicine (white powder) to be taken for two (2) days. (The medicine was not effective.) This hospital did not appear to have much medical supplies. Forty (40) won was paid by an official of the Hwangam Fishing Cooperative [redacted] as a fee for the medical service [redacted] and the cost of the medicine. [redacted] on [redacted] other occasion. [redacted] the doctor did not give [redacted] any medicine but merely said that nothing was seriously wrong. The medical service given [redacted] the first time was the result of a special negotiation by an official of the Hwangam Fishing Cooperative [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted] a people's hospital was really a miserable place.
78. The Hwadae-gun People's Hospital is approximately four (4) kilometers from Chōngho [redacted] and Haep'yōng is also approximately five (5) kilometers [redacted]
79. [redacted]
80. [redacted]
81. There is a well in Chōngho, and this well is used by approximately 20 families. The water from this well is drunk unpurified. In delivering water from this well, the villagers use either containers made of sheet metal or earthenware containers known as "Multongi". The water from this well was not sufficient to furnish the 40 families (Approximately) of the village prior to the war, but [redacted] this well was barely supporting the 20 families.
82. [redacted] the Hwadae-gun Public Market [redacted] there were no medicines on sale at this market. In order to obtain medicine, one must go to people's hospital. No wonder drugs are available.
83. [redacted]
84. [redacted]
85. [redacted] There were no political organizations in Chōngho. Chōngho is the first Pan (people's neighborhood) of T'owōn-ni. Nu-ri is the 2nd Pan of the same district (Ri). [redacted]

86.

[redacted]  
[redacted] the Hwangam Fishing Cooperative. [redacted]  
[redacted] Each new member of the co-  
operative was requested to buy 20 "shares". The price for one (1)  
share was 500 Won. [redacted]  
[redacted]

[redacted] A meeting was held  
whenever there was a change to be made in the work schedule. For  
instance, when fishing was to be changed from cuttlefish to Alaska  
pollack consequential to the seasonal change, a meeting was held to  
give work directives concerning the new fishing program. Since such  
meetings were not so important in nature, those who had been absent  
from the meetings just needed to hear of it from their friends, who  
had attended the meetings, about what had taken place at the meetings.  
No punishment was meted out to absentees.

87.

[redacted]

88.

89.

The 20 families (approximate) living in Chōngho, (Towōn-ni), [redacted]  
[redacted] were under the control of one (1) man, a neighborhood  
chief. The families (approximately 20) in Hu-ri, a neighboring  
village of Hu-ri, were also under the control of one neighborhood  
chief. (Others Unknown.)

90

91

[redacted]

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1



8) In T'owōn-ni, those who are older than 30 do not use the word, "comrade" (Tongmu) in addressing each other. In case he is addressed "comrade" (Tongmu), a person does not like it inwardly.

9) Persons younger than 30 years old address each other as "comrade".

c) The villagers [redacted] do not pay any unusual attention to any stranger appearing in the village. They do not want to find out where he came from and who he is.

92. For reprimanding a person for a mistake he has committed, one would say, "Comrade, why have you done such an improper thing?" (Tongmu, wae kurohke olch'i-mot'han chisul-hanunga?) This kind of expression is often used by the employees of the district (Ri) people's committee or the members of the fishing cooperative. (Others Unknown)

93. [redacted]

94. [redacted]

95. a) The members of the fishing cooperative have no holidays, nor do the members of the national fishing station have any holidays.

b) [redacted] Sundays are holidays for students.

c) Adults and students of Hwadae-gun gather in the seat of the county (Kun) on 15 August (Liberation Day), a public holiday, and hold an athletic meeting. [redacted]

d) [redacted] the residents of T'owōn-ni celebrated the lunar New Year's Day for approximately 2 - 3 years following the Liberation. The practice of celebrating the lunar New Year's Day has gradually disappeared. The reason for this is that the residents of the district (Ri) are no longer capable of preparing good food, nor can they afford to buy new clothes. The T'owōn-ni People's Committee recommends that the villagers observe the solar New Year's Day if they desire to observe any New Year's Day. But the villagers observe neither.

96. [redacted]

97. [redacted]

98. [redacted]

99. One can visit any home freely in T'owōn-ni.

100. In case a person wanted to stay overnight in another component village of the overall T'owōn-ni, say, when a person from Chōngho desired to stay in Hu-ri overnight, he himself or his host had to report to the local neighborhood chief about the intended stay. But the checking on night-stay reports was not strict in Chōngho, consequently people neglected to submit any lodging reports. [redacted]

[redacted] Housewives of Chōngho (EA 461175) travel to Musu-dan (EA 6020) in order to purchase fish which would be sold in farming villages. These women are not required to carry any travel permits for their trips to Musu-dan and back. Musu-dan is approximately 20 kilometers from Chōngho. (Others unknown). It is suffice for these women to carry their citizenship cards. If caught carrying fish by policemen, their citizenship cards are confiscated, as well as the fish. The citizenship cards are returned to the women, provided visit the internal affairs sub-station concerned several times and apologize, but not the fish. (No further information)

101.

Since the armistice the curfew is from 2100 hours to the dawn of the following day.

Members of the self-defense unit were supposed to be checking anyone walking about after the curfew. they neglected their duty and were always sleeping. The villagers of Chōngho could walk about during the curfew if they had any place to go.

25X1

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25X1

25X1

25X1

102. The jurisdiction of the Hap'yōng Internal Affairs Sub-Station (EA 2307) included T'owōn-ni. In order to report the loss of citizenship card, went to the Hap'yōng Internal Affairs Sub-Station. The sub-station was staffed by two (2) policemen at that time. (Rank Unknown). A police sub-station in Hwangam (EA 462187) had jurisdiction over T'owōn-ni.

25X1

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25X1

25X1

25X1

Later this area was restored under the North Korea Government, but the police sub-station did not return. (The old police sub-station building was bombed out.) The present Hap'yōng Police Sub-Station building is the one which has been in use since before the Liberation.

103.

25X1

104.

105. a) Being impoverished, the residents of Chōngho are always discontented and complaining. Members of the fishing cooperative are indignant at the unfulfilled promises of future clothing-and-food distribution.

- b) Members of the cooperative are sometimes angry because they are forced to do things which are ineffective and irrelevant to them. That is, in the summer an official of a certain government agency in Hwadae-gun came and mobilized the members of the fishing cooperative to carry rocks from the mountains and throw them into the sea. This was a one-day job. According to the official, kelp was to grow on the stones thrown into the sea. In view of their futile experience, the fishermen vigorously opposed this, but they were compelled to do the work. In spite of rocks thrown into the sea in the summer there was no kelp at all, and the project was repeated.

25X1

25X1

25X1

106. Since the 20 families in Chōngho are all impoverished, whenever they meet at a place, the villagers denounce the North Korean Government saying that it is leading the North Korean people to starvation.

107.

25X1

108.

109.

110. [redacted] the residents of Chōngho are of course hoping that the unification of South and North Korea will be realized at the earliest possible time. [redacted]

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

[redacted] The people are merely wishing that the North Korean regime, which is harassing the people, would soon perish.

Guide to the Sketch

1. T'owōn (EA 458203)
2. Hwangam (EA 462187)
3. Hu-ri (EA 462179)
4. Chōngho (EA 461175)
5. Yongdong (EA 450220)
6. Changp'o (EA 450231)
7. Nūngsan (EA 440247)

